

## RAILROAD MEN IN SAN DIEGO.

From the San Diego Union of the 23d, we learn that the California Division of the Texas and Pacific Railway Engineers have arrived in San Diego on the 21st. Mr. Rutter, the First Assistant, in answer to a question put by the Editor of the Union concerning the certainty of an immediate commencement of work, said: "An architect always completes his plans before a contract is let for the construction of a building. This can be depended upon, as I have heard it from Col. Scott more than once. The road will be built with all the expediency possible, and if a possibility exist of completing it within three years, it shall be done. Capital in abundance is ready. Eight million dollars is already raised for the enterprise, and the sum of \$32,000,000 additional is ready in England to be invested in the road." These facts were communicated to Mr. Rutter personally by Col. Scott, who is enthusiastic concerning the through line below the snow belt.

Col. Tom Scott, Senator Harris, Secretary Hart, Gen. Dodge, Capt. Greene and Major Evans are to arrive in San Diego on the 20th of next month.

## DEATH OF BARON DALLING AND BULWER.

The Atlantic cable announces the death of Baron Dalling and Bulwer, better known as Sir Henry Bulwer. He was born in 1804, and passed his active life in the diplomatic service of Great Britain. He was attaché and Secretary of Legation at various Courts of Europe, and in 1843 he was appointed British Minister in Madrid. In 1848 he was dismissed by the Spanish Ministry in consequence of alleged interference with the internal politics of the country. He served as British Minister in Washington from 1849 to 1852, when he was transferred to Tuscany. While in the United States he negotiated the well-known Bulwer-Clayton treaty. In 1858 he was Ambassador at Constantinople, and held this position until 1865, when he returned to England. For his services he was raised to the peerage in 1871 as Baron Dalling and Bulwer.

## THE NECESSITY OF EDUCATION.

Education has long been acknowledged to be necessary to the welfare of the nation. But the question whether it shall be compulsory or optional remains unsettled. To our mind there is but one way of disposing of it, and that is by adopting the compulsory system.

When we consider the fact that many of the thousands of emigrants who land upon our shores every week are brutally ignorant, and are looked upon as beasts of burden, and treated as such, how can we expect such men to become good citizens? Supposing they are industrious, and become employers, can we expect them to be just to those depending on them? How can we expect them to give opinions that would be worth anything on questions concerning the welfare of the nation? They may be fine-looking men; their sinews and muscles may be finely developed; they may be herculean in physical power, but still they are only animals. Let such a man be tempted by his interests—place him in a position toward a fellow-man that would demand the sacrifice of his own desires or that of his neighbor—will it matter to him whether he is right or wrong if he can do as he wishes without injury to himself? Will sinews and muscles teach him to do what is just? No. The God-given power of intellect has never been developed in him, and the hard, cruel animal nature will assert itself. It will tell him to destroy every obstacle in his path to gratify his meanest wishes at the expense of every law—human and divine. Fear is the only power that can control him. He depends on physical force, and that alone can control him. With him or for him we can do but little. He is past our help. The small germ of intellect implanted in him at his birth has been dormant too long to be now aroused. His mind is a blank. He knows or cares for nothing but the easiest method of supplying those wants that he shares in common with quadrupeds, and dies as he has lived—with the form of a man and the instincts of a tiger.

But, while we can do nothing for such men, we can do a great deal for their children. We can see that the intellect which was neglected in the fathers is developed in their descendants. We can see that instead of a curse to society they may become a bless-

ing, and in helping them we help ourselves. They are of our race, and no matter what their ancestors were, they are Americans. To them and theirs, in the future, will be entrusted the duties we now perform. All that has been accomplished in the cause of liberty since 1776 will be placed in their hands, therefore it is our duty to see that they are fitted to receive the trust.

Such men as we have described above are not few in this country. If we will take a look into the Barbary Coast of San Francisco, the Five Points of New York, and similar places in all the cities in the United States, we will find, in nine cases out of ten, that these holes of infamy and murder are inhabited by such men and their families as we have pictured.

People may talk about equality, and that one man is as good as another, but no chain of reasoning can prove that an animal, such as we have described, is the equal of a cultivated, intellectual man.

## The Women Going Wrong.

At the Woman's Suffrage Convention in San Francisco on the 18th, one of the claimants of the ballot was proceeding to eulogize Victoria Woodhull, when she was interrupted by emphatic protests, a vigorous opinion being expressed that the introduction of such a name was indecorous, to say the least. The speaker, nevertheless, declared that Victoria Woodhull's ideas were believed in by a large number of women, who, however, were afraid to assert their convictions. We must believe this, says the Sacramento Record, to be an unwarrantable and libelous statement. The views held by the Woodhull woman comprise free love in its broadest and grossest form; in fact she has publicly declared herself an advocate of promiscuous sexual intercourse. Now, we cannot permit any persons claiming the votes of men to conceal their real views on a question of this kind. No good man, no honest man, no conscientious man, will stir a finger to aid any women in the fulfillment of any purposes of which this Woodhull can be regarded as a representative. Her connection with a movement damns that movement. She may be mad, but she is impure in thought and depraved in expression. Her ideas are not merely preposterous; they are revoltingly indecent and nasty. To bring such

a creature up in a Woman's Suffrage Convention, and to eulogize her as a benefactor of her kind is to insult in the most foolish way all those who really desire to help woman to a better condition. We tell the Women Suffragists plainly that they must cut loose from the free love element or go to the bottom with it. It is an element that will never obtain the ascendancy in this country until the nation is far gone on the road to ruin, and it is an element which will perpetually concentrate the strongest opposition of all right minded and pure persons upon whatever it is connected with. The name of Victoria Woodhull is a stench in the nostrils of all virtuous women and pure men, and those who hold out the hand of friendship to her and hers must and shall take the consequences of their self-degradation.

**GOVERNOR HOFFMAN AND HIS ACCUSERS.**—Governor Hoffman, on being interrogated as to the attacks made upon him by a daily paper in New York city, said that, having been twice elected Recorder of the city, the last time almost unanimously; and having been elected Mayor of the city, the last time by an unprecedented majority; and twice elected Governor, the last time by a largely increased majority, and his official character and integrity never having been questioned, he does not believe it necessary to answer attacks made upon him on the eve of an exciting Presidential campaign.

## MARRIED.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 26th, by R. B. Kelley, Justice of the Peace, C. L. JONES to Miss SUSAN THORNBURY. No cards.

In this city, May 11th, by Rev. P. Bourgott, H. N. ALEXANDER to Mrs. M. A. PARSONS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

Parties interested are hereby notified that on and after the first day of January, 1873, no order drawn against the pay of any one in the Company's employ will be accepted at this office, except the order reads for some specified time, not to exceed three months.

A. J. FINLAY,  
Agent C. S. N. Co.

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